Geneva.

MONSIEUR GAMBETTA.

Pasts, Aug. 20 .- The official visit which be three Presidents-Greev, Leon Say, and bethe-recently paid to the town of Chergowk, demonstrated once more, if any demondesign were needed, the immense prestige mber of Deputies enjoys in the minds of be Freuch. In spite of himself, M. Gambetta his two companions utterly into the shade. mere, indeed, has endowed him with an exuindividuality that monopolizes the me wherever he is. There is something impettous and authoritative about him which the bold of the passions of the public and beeds them to his will. His portrait is a tempting one to draw. But not being a biographer, nor in possession of any untold ansedote about the great man's private labits, I shall not relate the life of M. Gambetta a smough to say that he was 42 years of age ast April; that be is in good health, and that sis the most remarkable man of the day in years ago the same statement might have been made with equal truth; Gambetta, dictator at Tours, was as great a man as Gambetta, President of the Chumber of Deputies, but Gambetta se from that in which the Gambetra of to-day great. Gambetta l'Onfrancier, Gambetta ick-at-Nothing, was one man; Gambetta the

pportunist is another.

The psychological crists in the life of Gametta was the war of 1870. Twenty-two months pefore that event Gambetta was a barrister has money. His defence of Delencluze in the mous trial apropos of the Baudin manifesta-Coment Laurier were at that moment just sandoning the office of the barrister Crémieux ed preparing to risk a flight on their own mater; he had frequented debating societies and conferences, and he had thundered in the alés. The electors of Believille sent him to be Corps Legislatif in 1869; he formulated a adient programme which has not yet been car-tiod out; he attacked the imperial constitution, protested against the pichiscite and against the dedaration of war, and when the empire fell rith such a terrible crash he was nominated a ember of the provisional Government of erior, and one of his first proclamations in this supporty was to the effect that the country was danger, and that the new Government of the

In sarger, and that the new Government of the French republic was before everything class a Government of national defence.

Every day during that month of September Cambetts kept the Parisians informed of the march of the enemy, never insisting an opportunity to cheer them and to raise their courtage by appears to their nationism. He had ever present in his mind the example of the befores of the first republic. As in 1793, the latheriand was in danger: Prussia, drank with lictory, was making war against citizens as and ever present in his mind the example of
the heres of the first requireds. As in 1793, the
latheriand was in danger: Frussia, dronk with
rictory, was making war against citizons as
well as against soldiers. Soon the circle of inmestment closed around Paris. In a country that
iad never known local seaf-government the besaguerment of the capital was like the decapnation of the social body. Gambetta declared
that unless resistance was properly organized
in the provinces, there was no chance of victory
and he resolved to leave the capital.

In that terrible year of 1870, in the midst of
that grim winter when starvation, misery, and
death hevered over downess: France, when
men's souls failed them for fear, and the
provinces, deprived of the blockaded capital,
were trying timidly to rally their scattered
members, who was then the life and soul of the
national defence, who for a moment possessed
the confidence of the suspicious peasantry, unless it was the man who seemed literally to have
dropped from heaven to bring to them the sared fire of patriotism? At that time Gambetta
was, indeed, a veritable and a prodigious creator. Before he arrived in his famous balleon
the provisional Government of Tours was a
sorry affair. Three old men—Crémicux, GiaisBizeli, and Fourirchon—were srguing and hagriing from morning to picht without ever comlag to a decision; everything was going to ruin;
what was wanted was an active, energetic, and
known man of strong will and fruitful in resource. Paris had kept the young and the vallant for herself. Besides, the capital was beleged. The provinces alone remained to suslainthe etrugie, but the provinces were imperialized to the very marrow, and especially
the southern provinces, which had long been
such in the apathy of prosperity. From whence
sould eome the man whose personality could
give the impetus that was wanting in order to
induce the population to make those generous
sacrifices which might prove the supreme sal-

oduce the population to make those generous crifices which might prove the supreme saling of the country? It was at this moment at Gambetta stepped out of the ear of his baton, and entered the prefecture of Tours as July XIV. Formerly entered his Parliament, the the exception of the riding whip, and ere he was, organizing, organizing night an

orget the interable political and moral situa-tion in which the empire and left the country The peasants and the bourgeois were absorbed

ton in which the empire had left the country. The peasants and the bourgeois were absorbed in their material interests, unaccustomed to public affairs, servicely obedient to the word of order from headquarters transmitted through Prefects and Mayors who fattened on the corrustion of the times and hoped to enjoy their spoils in peace. The idea of an invasion had never crossed their minds. War hitherto had taken place far away, in the Crimen. In Italy, in Mexico. Men had been killed out there, but property had not been touched and farms had not been ravared. Suddenly the Germans poured into the towns and spread desolution through the country; defeat followed defeat. Before the hewidered peasant could thru around, he saw Germany standing by his side with uplified sword, the empire grovelling in the mire of ruin, and the republic rising before him like a verificial scarlet spectre. Poor peasant what is to become of him? What is he to do? He has no exact notion of the political situation; he can hardly read and write; his civic education is not his dottes as a citizen. Ah! if these peasants had not been bruinlized by the bast. But twenty years of tyranny is a heavy chain, and so, have ed up by the timid bourgeoise, the peasants and son heavant to wish for peace. We are conquered, they said; "let us pay the Frustians and son them to the devial." Hence the grand finale of the miliards. The clergy, too fearing the trumph of the ropublic, fostered these sentiments. It is a fact that the clorgy played n very active fole during the sational detener, and by means of their ambulance committees they created an implicable restrict. defence, and by means of their ambulance committees they created an implicable reaction means (four means). The papers used to discuss his dictatorial powers every day. In whose name and by whose authority was M. Gambellas similar decree? They asked. Why should he be obeyed? What was the good of having violenty criticised the power of Casarrand so on. The only means that Gambella has of confirming his contested power was the nichiscite. But in the latter days of the sengire he had made a grant speach against beassards; he could not turn about as soon. However, taking it all in all the conduct of Gambella from October, 1870, to February 1871, while ones enough to criticism, was admirable and ungardeent in its patriotism. France will remember the noble words with which he cheered her courage after the treason of Bazalte, in the provinces are grantful to him for whathousem he inspired them with often in with discounts and in a contest of the means of the provinces are grantful to him for whathousem he inspired them with often in several difference when we remember that the Dictator was extracted by a surrounded by a surrounder that the Dictator was extracted by a surrounder that the Dictator was extracted by a surrounder that the Dictator was extracted by

spiles in mayers. Our admiration becomes still greater when we remember that the Diestitator was surrounded by advisers of differentiator was surrounded by advisers of differentiation of the content of the content publish their memorrs, it ever they do we shall be fully introduced behind the scenes of the provision laid dovernment at Tours; meanwhile we catch a gingue here and there which enables us to give a the truth. Gambetta wanted a point d'appel, his dashing yo contra todos, "I against alle was the truth. Gambetta wanted a production as it resigned. Such was Gambetta in his first manher the locarmation of the ideal republic which his classification of the locarmation of the such periods receive in the parter of the Cate Procope and in the sombre heart whom his committee honored by the name of the fall and products and the samples of the date of the cate of the cat

conta of the Patans de Justice. Such was Camberla, akon his enemies koncred by the name of detenancer.

In Isea M. Gambetta is again dictator, not in mine that he reality. Henri Rochefort has chickened him a "fatted sature." Epitheta Rayl, he is the inventor of Opportunist party in France. Opportunism has been happily defact as the art of inventor of Opportunist party in France. Opportunism has been happily defact as the art of inventor in programmy practical reasons in order to postpone reforms that are perfectly possible. Gambetta, Poblicacer, who six had the liberal programms of the elsewing declaring the people to be soveries of heneville declaring the people to be soveries, and who organized the national defence in 1870-71 with the example of the nerves of the Levourion over before his mind, believed in his principles. He was thorough in everything, and is he had triumphed, he would doubtless they carried out his Belteville programme. But timidity sof the belter of courage, and his hands were forced by the bourgeoiste, headed by M. Thiers, and by the remnants of the reactionary party who had no sympathy with the republic. The from was not struck while it was hol, and until May 16, 1877, the old parties were intricanng and pleating; may more, the actual republican constitution fine constitution of 1875, is reactionary and antil-liberal, and was voted by a reactionary of the old parties and in femining for universal suffrage that Gambert became famous.

The combat ended when the De Broglie Cablust fell in 1877, and when, after the general elections in which the Republicans triumphed actions in which the Republicans triumphed actions was lost by the retirement of Marsh of Receiving was considered. The man who had saved his country was Gambetta, but it was a Gambetta who had head seven years' experience is political struggles, and who had been forced by circumstances to yote for a triple-head constitution. His experience is the final triumph of the Republical is 1877, he has had seen much that that he has had no particular principles; and instead of abiding by his original Believille programme, he has, whosever hethought it opportune, demonstrating the principles; and instead of abiding by his original Believille programme, he has, whosever hethought it opportune, demonstrating the principles; and instead of abiding by his original Believille programme, he has, whosever hethought it opportune, demonstrating the principles of the principle of the

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A Remarkable atory from the Lips of United

From the Observation Connectal.
I remember once defending, at Crawfordsmants. She had frequently threatened suicide

eisewhere. She had a lancy, too, that he was criminally intimate with the wife of one of his tenants. She had frequently threatened suicide in consequence of these roubles.

One night Owen was awakened from sleep to flad her dying. He called in assistance and sent for a physician, but she was dead before any one arrived. Her suiden demise excited suspicion, and three days after her burid this was communicated to him by a friend, who further informed him that arrangements had been made to disinter the body and investigato it.

Owen was grently agitated at this intelligence, and, after a short pause, replied: If this is done, and poison is found in Rezia's stomach this deceased wife's Christian name, I will be accused of her murder, convicted, and hanged, that I am as innocent of it as that tree," pointing one near by.

That night he transferred all his property to a son, disguised himself, and fled the country. The body of his wife was exhumed and an autopsy had. Emough strehmine was found in her stomach to kill a mule. There was a universal expression of horror at the discovery, and a large reward was offered for the arrest of the fugitive. After some months he was found in Canada, where he was living under an assumed name. He was brought to Crawfordswille in irons, and it was wift difficulty that his execution by a mob could be prevented.

Doe McDenald (now my colleague in the Senate, Jim Wilson, once a Representative in Congress and subsequently Minister to Venezuela, and myself defended him. There was a formidable proceedution. Lew Wallace, Judge Gregory, and others appearing against him.

It was proven that a short time before Mrs. Owen's death her husband had purchased strychnine at a drug store in the neighborhood, telling the druguist that he wanted it to poisoning rats. But he asked that it should be charred to him, a fact upon which we laid great stress in the argument, insisting that had he entertained a criminal design in buying the drug he would not have put the dammable evidence of the fact upon re

of his wife, who was greatly embittered against him, and was a witness for the State, admitted upon cross-examination that Owen's treatment of his sister was invariably considerate and kind. There was an entire failure to establish the fact of his having improper relations with other women.

This was all we had to base a defence on. The olds were fearful. There was the remark of the marked agitation of Owen when first informed of the suspicions existing against him, his admission that if a post-mortem examination showed that poison was the cause of his wife's death he would be accused of administering it and hanged; his purchase of the poison, his transfer of his property and flight, all combined, nearly irresistivly led to the conviction of his guift. "Mr. Voorhees," he said to me. "however darkly things may appear against me. I am not guift;" and I believed him. We fought the case like thers upon the reasonable doubt which we deemed the evidence had not excluded, and won it.

Such an uproor as followed I never witnessed. Owen was taken to Wilson's private residence, purmued by a crowd crazed with disappointment and thirsting for his blood. Wilson, McDonald, and I stood at the front gate, with pistols in our hands, and cheeked the approach of the mob until Owen could escape from the rear of the house in a conveyance that had been provided for him. It is the only time in my life that I ever saw McDonald with a pistol. He showed an unmistakable purpose to use it if necessary.

tol. He showed an unmistakable purpose to use it if necessary.

Owen went to Texas and died there, I presume, as I have never seen nor heard of him since. His wife had committed suicide. He knew it, but preferred to keep the fac, to himself to svoid scandal and exposing her. He was a weak, but an honest man. For his safe deliverance he was indebted to a capital jury, men who could be neither bought nor scared. The foreman had served the county in the State Sensie, others had held office, and all were persons of consideration and influence.

The Lily of Jersey at Home. From the Landon World.

From the Lawton World.

Surely none of the toilers and moilers of Lendon have more need of complete rest and change than the processional beauty, but how tew have the ones and courage to make the sacrifice! Goodwood, Craves, Scotland, and then a round of English country halves, which are hot a more respection of London life halves, which are hot a more respection of London life. Such is the arrestribed course. Mrs. Langtry, however, has more common sense. Nie is in her naive air at a little village on the macrost half a descen miles from the life of the common sense. The in the process of the country and select index, high in a collage with her brother and select index, bathing, firting, going to bed early, and generally recuperable.

LOVE AND HATE UNDER PALACE ROOFS.

Princely Monechold Broken Up-Some Notable Love Matches in Very High Life. PARIS, Aug. 27 .- Even the loftiest social regions are not free from matrimonial storms. Only the other week a prince's household went to pleces as suddenly as any broker's could have done. The affair has been kept very quiet, but nevertheless I am able to tell the story to the readers of THE SUN. The ausband, the sen of the dethroned king of Hanever, who died in Paris, sent his wife, the daughter and sister of reigning kings, back to her family, and this, too, at a time when she had but

recently presented him with a child. The illustrious couple were married less than two rears ago. The wife, Marie Sophie, princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is, according to Mme. de Metternich, "la princesse la mieux et la plus elevée de l'Europe." Indoed, her extraordinary height threatened to make an old maid of her. when one day a prince came along who was taller by several inches, and, moreover, had a very pretty fortune of his own, and was not dis posed to be exacting in the matter of the dot, So these two Royal Highnesses were wedded, For the first month all went well. The Princess is witty and charming. She paints with talent, and is a fine musician. If she does not enthrall your eyes, she knows how to capture your ears. In short, she is a decan appreciate these accomplishments. It was chronicled another happy royal marriage. Presently it was announced that the Princess was about to become a mother. Unbappily, the baby proved to be a girl. This was a bitter disappointment for the Prince, and the first link in the conjugal chain was broken. The Prince was not gentleman enough to conceal his chagrin. He went so far as to address bitter speeches to his wife, who, having a sharp tongue of her own, answered them as they deserved to be answered. In a little while this princely household resombled that whose interior is so comically displayed in the first act of "La Boule" at the Palais Royal. The tem-post was in the air; it needed only an anony-

between him and Mile, de Bourbon a liniaon, spiritud, heavenly, paradisized, of which we have the reflection in the Princess's letters, printed some years ago. The dream with goiden wings lasted fitteen menths. Then one day, yielding to the necessities of her rank, her eves was with tears, the royal Juliet bade her Romeo an eternia adien; We shall not see one another any more. Don't hate me; but don't love menay more. Don't hate me; but don't love menay more. Don't hate me; but don't love he broved it when Mile, do Bourbon, who had taken the veil under the name of Maris Josephe de la Misericorde, died a Grand Prioress. Then heprinted a lutils book. Une Ame de Bourbon." which has all the tender perfume of the romanic passion of which it was the funeral dirge.

More happy than her cousin, Princess Marie Amoile de Deux Sielles, carried off from the court of her father, Ferdhand I., by the Duke de Chartres, then an exile and without fortune, sees her girlish droam crowned by the most beautiful to the lovers.

Wholly of our own time is the romantic incident which brought about the marriage of the Archduchess of Austria, Marie Louise, with the Prince bravely sprang at the head of the sample would be decented by the court which brought about the marriage of the Archduchess of Austria, Marie Louise, with the Prince bravely sprang at the head of the sample and the sample of the Archduchess of Austria, Marie Louise, with the Prince bravely sprang at the head of the sample and the sample of the court of Grand Duke Leopold of Tuckeny, was out hunting. Her horse ran away. The Prince bravely sprang at the head of the sample and the sample of the court of the particular the sample of the court of the particular of the sample of the particular of the particular of the sample of the particular of the sample of the sample of the particular of the sample of the sampl

From the Eric Disputch.

A STRANGE HISTORY OF RELIGION. The Separation of thursh and State at From the Cincinnati Boquirer.

GENRYA, Aug. 16 .- The radical party, inder whose influence the important changes I have pointed out in our ecclesiastical legisla-tion had been accomplished, remained all powerful, or nearly so, in our cantonal councils until the end of the year 1878. The conservatives hardly counted a minority, and our Gov ernment, entirely free from any opposition. and not taking into consideration the wishes of the people, acted for about ten years on the motto, "We shall do what we please." But, as we say in French, the pitcher goes so often to the well that at last it gets broken. Our Grand Council (House of Representatives), in order to crown all that had been done by preceding Legislatures, undertook in 1878 to revise our Constitution, and presented to the people a jected it by a vote of more than 3 to 1. This the conewal of the Grand Council. As the elections took place under the impression of this great defeat inflicted upon the radicals, the great defeat inflicted upon the radicals, the conservatives obtained an immense majority in the now Assembly. It was composed of about eighty conservatives, ultramontanes, and moderate radicals, and of twenty extreme radicals. There was a general feeling at that time, in the fall of 1878, that our religious aguation was to be brought to an end, and the conservatives had inscribed on their flag. 'Separation of Church and State.' The air was full of a desire for that great reform, and if the question of separation had been presented to the people at that moment, I have no doubt, so great was then the fatigue caused by our ecclesiastical squabblines and so prevalent the opinion that no other solution could be resorted to in the present state of things, that it would have been, if not accepted, at least favored by an important minority in the country.

At the opening of the session of the new Legislature in 1878, a member amounced that he should present a bill for the separation of the Church and the State. The leaders of the majority were rather amorped by what they considered a premature motion; they had insinctively perceived that their forces would be broken in presence of such a question, and that a portion of the party would resist wint in Geneva would be the greatest revolution of modern times. The matter was then referred to a commission of twelve members if I remember rights. conservatives obtained an immense majority in

principly household resombled that whose in betrior is so comically displayed in the first act of "La Boule" at the Palais Royal. The tempest was in the air, it needed only as anonymous letter to precipitate it. The prince are not the father, when he had been elerishing an litusion. While still a bound of the father, she had been elerishing an litusion. While still a bound of the father, she had been elerishing an litusion. While still a bound do Re—, and thisas had gone so far that, to care her of this harry, her mother took senson in travel. The writer of this mechicous later invited the Prince of a patisfy himself as to its tratificiates, and indicated the What man or woman was cowarily enough to commit this second-relly action I don't know; what I do know as that the Princes on the word of the prince of the continuous states of the prince of the prince of the continuous states of the prince of the continuous states of the prince of the continuous states of the prince of the pri ern times. The matter was then referred to a commission of twelve members if I remember rightly.

This commission met and opened the discussion. It appeared that there was a majority isworable to the separation. But very soon this majority, under the influence of general public sentiment, faded away into a minority.

Some of the mest influential members of the commission or proceed the separation, on the ground, not that it would be a lad thing for the country, but that the minds of the jeeple were not prepared for it. Ohers, who beforehand had been of the opinion that a divorce between the civil and the religious powers was the only means to restore pears and rid the State of its delicate obligation of organizing and supporting the different churches, came to admit the possibility of satting our religious affairs without resorting to the separation. In short, the commission divided into the sub-commissions and while a majority of its members adhered to a report from the pen of Me. Arthur, Chanacière, a walking we

Clesar the things which are Caesar's, to render unto God the things that are God's.

Noxt we had a strong electoral campaign on both sides. Speeches in churches and seemar places, pamphlets of all kinds—some of them signed, others anonymous—temporary organizations issuing campaign manifestoes, and so on: nothing we self undone by the generals of the two armies to enroll more men under their respective fluxs. The canvass and the defent of the bill for the separation will be the subject of my flith and last lotter.

A Pacific Coast Cambler's Story of his Final From the Lowleide Chemide.

Game—Why he Quit.

From the Learleithe Chemiche.

"I never dealt tagain. I've dealt the game for twenty years, but I've out now. I made nothing nor lost anything, and but for a sight I ones saw I should probably be a gambler still. Hereby habigs a take. Let me tell it:

Some three years ago I ran a high-toned game at a certain place you probably know, lor it sirikes me I saw you there. It was a square game, as I will leave any one to say—a thriving game—for I dealt for half the bloods in town, and often had as many as five lay-outs at a time, with 100 much business on hand to even get time to rest. One evening a young chep strolled in, with a sort of curious stare on his face, and I concluded right there that he was green. He was fair-headed, and had a pair of bine eyes and clean-out features—an isnocent-locking young fellow, if ever I saw one. He only required a glance to convince you that he was a ctraarser in the gambling room. He soon was at home, though, for I saw in his blue eyes the love of play, and after that evening he was a constant visitor. He played his pile right up and never growled if his luck was hard, and on every second card he'd stack the limits up in blue. Take it altogether, his luck was hard—sometimes the hardest I think I ever saw. I've known him to lose at a single deal sevon double shots of the fifthy. I think from the day he began he must have dropped a cool \$100,000 on the game, and he never growled.

"We both quit game. It was in this wise:

"His coin gave out in a deal or two, and he put up a diamond rime, just to see his ill luck out, you know. The chips soon went. He had a pin, a flaming stone in massive metal. He passed that in without a word, and drew \$50 in gold. So help me God! I wished him luck as heartily as any player there; but no, his last stake went my way on a losing see. He drew \$300 mro. I think, on his watch and chain, and tried his line bets again, but his luck down in the rose and that crossed his face, but he was game. He never utered a word, and kept his done hi "I never dealt again. I've dealt the game

From the Eric Dispatch.

A marriage was solemnized last night by the Rev. J. A. kummer at 457 Cheatast street, which was somewhat remarkable. Mr. Amirew Johnson of Philadelphia, the bridesroom is a first cousin of President Anderew Johnson, and Mine. Barbault, the bride, is of rayal deacent, being a Bourbon of the Hourbon dynasty, and inheriting the proud title of Duchess of Bourbon. The lady has been a readent of Eric for some years, and has laught the Franch language.

FASHIONABLE NEWS FOR WOMEN. he Very Lutest Styles of White Garments

New York, Aug. 27 .- The latest importa-

ions in white garments are in the shape of

combinations, throwing two or three pieces

into one. The chemise, cornet cover, and draw-

ers in one instance form a single bewildering

garment; or, for a variation, the short petticost,

corset cover, and chemise are combined. New

Kuickerbocker drawers have puffs over the

ticularly for women with protruding knee-pans. This is how to make them: The front

haives of the legs are cut several inches longer than the backs, and then gathered into the side

A HIGH OLD STORY.

Discovery of an Auctont Tetreme to a Rocky From the Leady Ille Chronicle.

A little less than a week ago two wandering prospectors, whilesinking a shaft near Bed Oilli, made a discovery so marvelous and associated as the process of the control of

seams at the knees, so as to give ample room when the legs are bent. Each front half also forms an oval line, or scaling, at the bottom, so that when the knee is bent the leg is not drawn of the little with the knee is bent the leg is not drawn of the little with a band of the same.

The imported garments, as a rule, are simpler than those of American make. The French sacque-chemise, with a puckering string around the neek, is shown in heavy bereales. Fine estalloped polists edge the neek and sleeves, and there is more or less of needle ork. French sacque-chemises of needle ork. French the back instead of a yoka with box pisits in the back instead of a yoka with the property with the back instead of a yoka with outdoor, while the front is shaped like a square or pointed yoke, which is made up of the tucks in clusters, with perhaps some embroidery between. The killingest thing in the way of ought rowns is to be worn in the daytime, Forgive that frishing. What I mean is that a few of the free property of the friend polynomy of the will be nothing inspect, and is only picture-gue by roason of its whiteshold the nothing inspect, but there is a step further will be nothing inspect, but there is a step further will be nothing inspects to there is a step further will be nothing inspects by roason of its whiteshold of the property in the troceeding, for the article covers arms and neck completely, and is only picture-gue by roason of its whiteshold of the picture of the old-tashioned hosting over the head. You simply touch your shoulders, and some scrawny ones are bound, I suppose, to be exposed to pitty by means of this garment. New chamises are cut to fit pretty saught around the wast, neck, and wrists, this gives them ashage. In the saught providers, and some scrawny ones are bound, I suppose, to be exposed to pitty by means of this particu

the morning the whole thing seemed so much like a dream that they were seriously inclined to regard it as some morbid phantasy, some disordered vision of the brain alone, having no substance in reality; and eagerly, yet with a strange dread, they descended the rope again. They soon reached the rocky stairwar, scrambled down, stood once more upon the cavern floor, and, with an uncanny, eeric feeling, looked around. By the dim daylight that struggied down the shaft the cave graciually outlined itself, and there, half inided in the shadows, but looming lonely, mysterious, like a poantom of a bygone age, they saw the ship. Assuring themselves by a short survey of the facts they had learned the hight before, the prespectors for the day in cone along as well as possible the trace of their exevaction. This doe, they went to the sabin of a well-to-do miner living across thirty mines down the guich, and to him first told their extraordinary story. This gentleman is perfectly reinble, and together with a well-known mining expert residing in this city has examined the ship, and will take steps to preserve the wonderful discovery to the world.

The discovery of the junk-like ship with its unknown architecture, hermelically scaled in a cavern flity feet below the surface of the carth, gives scope to indefinite speciation. The only possible explanation seems, however, that ages, terrhaus, ago, a vessel bearing a crew of bold discoverers, tossed by the waves, sought harbor in a cave within a oliff. The waves then receding left it stranded there, and the great continental divide, the awful upheavals and convusions of nature, presend the face of the earth together and scaled it in a living grave. panied wasts, Jersey and toronneed skirto-all these and more will be worn. A woman can these and more will be worn. A woman can these and more will be worn. A woman can the transformation of the modern advantages of our paner patterns. These are now made by so many rival houses, and so senerally kept on sale, that nobody need lack any siyle desired. Then, remember that you need not follow all the details of the pattern. Your costume will be all the more antisty in the arrange of the handkerchief and bordered goods in making up costumes is a feature in the fall importations. The sum variety that has so long prevailed in the use of materials applies to these roads, as well as to the pain and checked stuffs that appear among the new goods. No two dresses in handkerchiefs. Some have three handkerchiefs materials are alike. Some have three handkerchiefs materials are anice. Some have three handkerchiefs wasternis are anice. Some have there handkerchiefs, some save took and others not at all. Some are much looped, and others need for one or two handkerchiefs. Some have three one or two handkerchiefs. Some have thee and slied drapertes but shirred and plained basques are also worn.

It is certain that there will be an attempt to make very large bonnets in poke shames fashionable, but shirred and plained basques are also worn.

It is certain that there will be an attempt to make very large bonnets in poke shames fashionable, and with sike plush in chameleon effects, or tipped with white, on the outside. The strings are to be of this plush, lined with sain or Surah silk. As it will be impossible to tie the strings of such bonnets, the difficulty has been met by French togenuty. They are to be strings are to be of this plush in damaleon effects, or tipped with white, on the outside. The strings are to be of this plush in damaleon effects, or tipped with white, on the outside. The scale of the purpose of the sain and repulse of sain and repulse of sain and the purpose of sain and the purpose of sain and the purpose of sai

The American Girl who Married a Mexican

From the Sin Antonio Espress.

The American Girl who Married a Moxican General.

Promote San Arbinio Express.

Monterey, Mex., Aug. 19.—A description of the house in which Gen. Trevino and his bride are located, and some other matters, may be interesting to your readers. The house is clegantly and instefully furnished, and has a spacious courtyard, lined with trees, flowers, and shrubbery. All the rooms are large and well ventilated, Statics and carriage house are attached. The house fronts south 120 feet, with a depth of 210 feet. It is one story and built on the side of a hill. The servants quarters are entirely separate from the main building, and when the front door is locked all is closed. It is so constructed that its inhabitants can see what is going on in any part of it, especially in the servants quarters.

On the evening of the 8th, day of arrival, the band of the Second Cavalry and the Twenty-ninth infantry serenaded the General and lady. The bands consolidated for the occasion, and numbered forty-two pieces. The streets were crowded as long as the bands clayed.

On Wednesday a ball was given at the Casino of Monterey in honor of Gen. Trevino and lady, at which the wealth and beauty of the city were present. The music for the ball was by a string band, and during the intervals between the dances the Twenty-ninth Infantry band played sweetly in the courtyard of the Casino. Dancing commenced at 10 P. M., and continued until 4 A. M., excepting the interval devoted to supper. The health of the bride and groom was drunk, and Senator Francisco Sala delivered a poem dedicated to the bride. Don Ignacio Galindo made a very neat speech.

On Monday, the 16th inst., the ceremony of civit mayriage took place in the salon of the General's house by Judge Melchoa Villared. With the necessary number of witnesses. Last night a ball was given at El Teatro del Progresso, in honor of Gen. Trevino and lady, by the Governor and the civil and military dignitared, with the necessary number of witnesses. Last night a ball was given at El Teatro de Progreso

-The Rev. O. B. Frothingham announces his intention of retiring from the ministry and devoling himself to the literary pursuits of which he is so passion-ately fond. He will neither preach sor lecture again. He expects to spend two years in Kurope.

-Missionary Calhoun writes from Tripoli ould do nothing else to hinder the mission work, they cursed the masionaries and their doings, as well as the rooms they occupy and the people who enter them. The cursing has not, however, greatly interiered with the

missionary operations.
—The Episcopalians of Leadville are holding services in the Opera House, and the Rev. Mr. Mc-Kay is rector. A large audience packed the house to hear that gentleman's recent service negative Methodism. Notice was given that a "social" would be held at the Town Hall, the price of admission to which would be \$1, and this would entitle the purchasers of tickets to the privileges of the main floor during the dancing.

—The Columbia (S. C.) Theological Semi-

—The Columbia (S. C.) Theological Semi-nary, which has been suffering from a spell of financial exhaustion, is beginning to draw a healthy breath. The floating debt has been reduced, and some invostments which were supposed to be dead are showing signs of life. The seminary bas not, however, recovered suffi-ciently to open its doors. Both professors and students are disbanded. Due of the professors is on half pay another is receiving a pension in consideration of old age and valuable services. The rest are supplying puipits or

otherwise getting along as best they can.
—Some of the Indians at Zuni, New Mexi----Some of the Indians at Zuni, New Mexico, having been converted to Christianily, have no further use for the images before which they turnerly
bowed down. Two images have been taken from an old
stone church near Zuni and sent to the Smillsonian Institution. One represents a man and one a woman.
Each is centrom a solid block of wood, with the exception
of the shield, the arms, and the wings, which are attached.
The manifency has lost his arms and wings, but wears
his shield intact. Both images are so hideously only as his shield intact. Both images are so hideously only as to excite wonder thatevan New Mexican Indiana could are their way clear to fall down and worship them. Both of them bear inscriptions which have not yet been translated from the queer language in which they are written.

—There is among some ultra denomina-

tionalists a feeling of opposition against the Union Prayer Meeting which has for so many years been a feature of of the elderly gentlemen and ladies who have long been in habitual attendance. The tendency now is infavor of denominational meetings to take its place. One of the advocates of the denominational plan says that the time has come for every church to do its own work and have has come for every church to do its own work and have the pastoral supervision of its own people, and bring them back to a remembrance of their covenant obliga-tions to their own churches. To have a union prayer meeting of all denominations, he says, is like cutting off the cars and noses and calling out the cyebrows of all

-The appeal for relief made by some of the Cincinnati Catholies to Pope Lee XIII, is a deeply earnest one. They ask his aid in liquidating the inalities of Archbishop Parcell, which still amount to about \$4,000,000. They hope that in consideration of the great amount of money which is generously contributed by the Catholics of the world to the Pope, his Holiness may pay at least a part of this indebtedness. The argument for the propriety of this is based on the fact not only that the Archbishop's ecclesiastical position carried with it a moral responsibility on the part of the Church, but tha the money which passed through his hands went, to very large extent for church buildings, which became the property of the Church. The petitioners say that the granting of their request will put an end, to the present bligation and will refer expect and hands in the present itigation, and will restore peace and happiness to them-

sands of distressed families.

—In Honolulu there is a Sandwich Islander who is so handy at poetry that he renders into his native tongoe all the new hymns to which he takes a fancy. The Sunday school children thus sing one of his latest translations:

Mai ke na kula lae.
Mai ke na waolasu la.
Mai ke na waolasu la.
Mai uke no a kat.
A mui na Hui mahi.
Msi Nihau a Kau.
He leo lisa mui
I mao paanana hou.

This being rendered into English is: "From the mountains and from the lowlands, from the east and from the west, from the sea and from the mountain land, from the northernmost point to the southernmost, there comes a oud cry that we should gird ourselves anew to the work." The singing of the Sandwich Islanders, although much more melodious than that of the Chinese, is not such as would command high saluries in the choirs of our

best city churches.
—Seven years ago the Maryland Bible Society farmished the faltimore and Ohio Railroad Com-pany with enough Bibles to allow four te each car. These were phosed in near racks, where the passengers could easily reach them. The company supplied the racks at its own expense. So many passengers have carried Bibles away that the stock is now nearly exhausted, and the few Bibles that are left are bisckened by smoke and dust, and almost wern out by hard use. The hible So-metry is about to began a new lock the reincadestal.

eation at Northfield was one of the most remarkable re-ligious satherings ever held. It was not so much for de-bate and discussion as for the exchange of experience and for prayer. The special above of the praying was relies has been, and G. I saked with him." There were no ladies presented this meeting, but the museal right was in section of ever one hundred men lying on their faces on the straw's the tentin silent player and meditation, which to hear what the Lord would say to them. This feature of the meeting continued for some time, after which the brethren who had been on their faces in the straw arms and repeated texts of Scripture.

—So uneasy did the Rev. George C. Milk.

become under the theological fetters which bound him that has broken loose from them by resigning the pas torate of the East Congregational Caurch in Brooklyn. He intends to devole himself to the study and practice of igw. His principal difficulties are with the deciring of the Trinity and with that of everlasting poulsament. He comboses himself unable to accept a creed which ad-mits the existence of heil fire. The church of which Mr. Min has had charge is one which grew out of the bank-runter of the stately Pursan Church. Its members erected an unpretentious weeden building on Tompkins square, and set out with a determination to avoid debt. There is a possibility that it may now be absorbed in the Purstan, as there are more Congregational churches in that part of Brooklyn than can by aby possibility be sup-ported. The Puritan congregation is using the church originally built for it, but which now belongs to an insurance company which beaght it on foreclosure. A few blocks of, the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church rents from an insurance company a building the history of which is kindred to that of the Puritan having bear erected by a Presby terian organization which could not pay for it. A short distance to the castward is another infant enterprise manned by Congregationalists. The sooner some of these weakings are concolleated inte

study the story of the Trial of Abraham's Faith, which is written in the twenty-second chapter of Genesa, the first fourteen verses. James had been born to Abraham in furifiment of God's promise made years before. We have no means or knowing how old the youth was at the time. Abraham was commanded to slay him as a sacrifice. Abraham was now inving at Beersleha in the south western part of the land, and it was lore that God gave him the strange command. The word tenut, used in the first verse of the passage is used in the sense of "try," and not in that of leading Abraham into sen God's oband not in that or leading Aoranam into sin. God's ob-ject was to test the patriarch's faith in a manner worthy the honor conferred upon him in making him the lather of a great nation. There is good reason to believe that the mountain to which Abraham obsdiently went was that on which Sciemon exist contains later built the temple. Abraham showed his faith and obelience by dung exactly as God had told him. He built an alter, receively by milling long stones textbe. Then be blessed. probably by piling loose stones together. Then he placed Issue a ram, which Abraham effered on the altar. The lesson teaches the duty and privilege of faith under even the most trying circumstances. There are mysteries about some of its details which we may not be able to fathom, but there is a wealth of instruction in the simple and imquestioning way in which the patriarch obeyed the will of God as revealed to him. In some respects Isaac is regarded as a type of Jesus Christ, but the com-parison does not hold good throughout for Isaac was not offered, while Christ was. The passage is one with which the picture makers have taken large liberties, the principal liberty being the representation of an altar buils of carefully dressed and finely hammered atone, neatly mortared and pointed. It is evident that Abraham's altar was a rule and hastily constructed one, in keaping